

FEB 1952 51-44A

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

## INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. 

25X1

25X1

CD NO.

COUNTRY Korea

DATE DISTR. 23 October 1952

SUBJECT North Korean Military Training and Schools

NO. OF PAGES 3

25X1 DATE OF  
INFO.NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)25X1 PLACE  
ACQUIREDSUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

\* Except as stated

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

Guerrilla Training

1. In mid-July 1952 the Hoeryŏng Guerrilla Training Center at Hoeryŏng (129-45, 42-26) (EB-6298), originally established to train ROK POW's, was recruiting and training farmers from Kangwŏn Province. Upon completion of the training the farmers would be sent to operate farms near the front lines where they would act as guides and safehouse keepers for guerrillas going to South Korea.
2. In July, South Korean Communists who had been taken to North Korea during the North Korean occupation of South Korea were being trained in guerrilla warfare and intelligence operations in Manchuria. Upon completion of their training, they were to be organized into a special guerrilla corps consisting of three divisions assigned to guerrilla units operating along the front lines under Chinese Communist leadership.

Farmers Corps Conscription, North Hamgyŏng Province

3. In late June, on orders from the North Korean Labor Party headquarters, the

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION COMNAVS:		1#7#PACFLTIS#:	
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI		CINCPAC#FEAT#5AF#: RYCOM#:			

25X1

25X1

232628/2

Ch'ongjin (129-49, 41-47) (EB-6826) City and North Hamgyong Province branches of the NKLP conscripted about 4,000 farmers for the North Korean Farmers Corps. These North Hamgyong Province farmers would replace the farmers in North Pyongan and South Pyongan Provinces who were taken to Hwanghae Province as combat farmers.

#### Military Training for Civilians, Tanch'on-gun

4. In early April the North Korean Central Labor Party ordered the Mobilization Bureau of the Tanch'on-gun (128-44, 41-05) (DA-7848) Peoples' Committee to begin giving military training to civilians. On 16 April the Fatherland Preservation Committee of Tanch'on-gun conscripted about 6,000<sup>1</sup> males, aged 16 to 35, for training. The conscriptees were organized into units, each including one or two villages.
5. The Tanch'on-gun units received 2 hours of training each day from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. The first hour was devoted to combat training and the second was for basic military lessons. Once each month the whole group of 6,000<sup>1</sup> conscriptees were combined for combat training on the grounds of the Sinp'ung-ni (128-58, 40-41) (DA-9703) zinc mines and the surrounding hill. Light machine guns, PFSH's, and hand grenades were used in these joint training exercises, and the commanding officer on these exercises was CHO Song-min (6392/2052/2404), aged 32, who wore civilian clothes and was chief of the Tanch'on-gun Training Corps and chief of the Educational Staff Bureau of the Tanch'on-gun Peoples' Committee. CHO's staff numbered nine instructors, including Senior Lieutenant YI Un-paek (2621/7189/0130), aged 23, North Korean army, and Senior Lieutenant CHANG Yong-pae (1728/3057/1014), aged 25, North Korean army.

#### Aviation Mechanics Training, Tanch'on-gun

6. In mid-June the Tanch'on Mining College at Ogan-ni, Tanch'on-gun (128-52, 40-35) (DV-8992), and the Tanch'on Middle School, 2 kilometers northwest of Sadong-ni (128-53, 40-27) (DV-9077) were giving their students 4 hours of instruction each day in aviation mechanics. The 180 students of the mining college were taught by two North Korean air force majors and four of the college instructors. The 160 students of the middle school were taught by two North Korean air force majors and three of the school's teachers.

#### Sea Coast Anti-Aircraft Observation Corps Training School

7. On 3 July the first class, numbering 500 male students aged 18 to 30, began at the Recruit Training School at Ch'angch'on (approximately 127-47, 40-18) (CV-975616) of the newly-established North Korean Sea Coast Anti-Aircraft Observation Corps. The 500 students were conscripted from all counties of South Hamgyong Province by the provincial peoples' committee. The course of instruction would last for 2 months, and upon graduation the students were to be organized into platoons and assigned to the seacoast areas of South Hamgyong Province to watch for planes and enemy attacks or infiltration from the sea.

#### Officers Training Academy, Namoesong-dong

8. In mid-July a North Korean army officers training academy with approximately 160 students occupied a thatched-roof house on the edge of an orchard and about 10 caves approximately 100 meters from the orchard in Nameosong-dong (125-49, 39-48) (YE-4109), approximately 2,000 meters south of an arch-type stone gate. The academy was established in mid-February 1952. The course of instruction covered a period of 3 months, and those students completing it successfully were commissioned junior lieutenants in the North Korean army.

SECRET

-3-

About 10 North Korean army officers with the rank of major or higher served as instructors.

Labor Party Staff School

9. On 1 July a United Nations air attack damaged ten buildings of the North Korean Labor Party Staff School about 2 to 3 miles northeast of Sinuiju. After the raid the surviving 450 students moved to Yonha-dong (124-29, 40-07) (XE-2641), where on 9 July classes were being held in tents while underground classrooms were being built.

1.  Comment. This figure appears excessive.

25X1

SECRET